

P03-307 - The evaluation of relation between schizophrenia and suicide risk in north west of Iran

E. Rezaei Ghalechi ¹, F. Sadeghi Movahhed ²

¹ Psychiatry, The Student of Medicine in Azad Medical University, Ardabil, Iran

² Psychiatry, Medical University, Ardabil, Iran

➤ Résumé

Objectivities

Suicide risk is greatly increased in schizophrenia. Our study aim was to investigate interactional factors related to the recognition of **suicide** risk in patients with schizophrenia.

Methods

This case-control study focused on 66 schizophrenia patients who had committed **suicide**. Study methods included in-depth interviews of next of kin and interviews of patients that had been saved from suicide and perfect information and statistics were extracted from patient's files and documents in fatemi hospital and analyzed by chi-square.

Results

Studies show the most prevalence of disease is in male, citizens, single persons, uncaptured and the average age was in the mid-thirties. Most participants had an under high school diploma, (56/1%). Almost 60/6% of the sample had a history of a previous depression, undifferentiated type of schizophrenia, previous anti socials acts (56/1%) According to the findings most participants (81/8%) had no precedence of being imprisoned. we survey the declared assumptions of the research and study the presence of any relation or lack of it between variable factors

Conclusions

Our findings suggest Prevention of suicide in schizophrenia is likely to result from treatment of affective symptoms, improving adherence to treatment, and maintaining special vigilance in patients with risk factors,

Keywords : Schizophrenia, **suicide** risk, sex, age, anti social acts